

EXHIBIT C

SERIAL NUMBER (Series of 1987)	07 312111		PATENT DATE		PATENT NUMBER				
APPLICANTS	SERIAL NUMBER	FILING DATE	CLASS	SUBCLASS	GROUP ART UNIT	EXAMINER			
	07/312,111	02/17/89	221	123	311	Bollinger			
ROBERT L. BURR, SAN DIEGO, CA.									
CONTINUING DATA*** VERIFIED									
DXP 1/11/91 none									
FOREIGN/PCT APPLICATIONS*** VERIFIED									
DHB 1/11/91 none									
FOREIGN FILING LICENSE GRANTED 03/08/89				***** SMALL ENTITY *****					
Foreign priority claimed 35 USC 119 conditions met		<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	AS FILED	STATE OR COUNTRY	SHETS DRWGS.	TOTAL CLAIMS	INDEP. CLAIMS	FILING FEE RECEIVED	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NO.
Verified and Acknowledged		DXP 1/11/91 Examiner's initials	→	CA	6	49	5	\$ 378.00	33902030
ADDRESS	GREGOR N. NEFF C/O CURTIS, MORRIS & SAFFORD 530 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10036								
TITLE	TICKET DISPENSING MACHINE AND METHOD								
U.S. DEPT. of COMM.-Pat. & TM Office - PTO-436L (rev. 10-78)									
PARTS OF APPLICATION FILED SEPARATELY									
NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE MAILED		PREPARED FOR ISSUE				CLAIMS ALLOWED			
		Assistant Examiner		Docket Clerk		Total Claims		Print Claim	
ISSUE FEE						DRAWING			
Amount Due	Date Paid					Sheets Drwg.		Figs. Drwg.	Print Fig.
Label Area		ISSUE CLASSIFICATION				ISSUE BATCH NUMBER			
		Class		Subclass					
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07 312111

PATENT APPLICATION SERIAL NO. _____

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
FEE RECORD SHEET

080 02/22/89 312111

1 201 378.00 CR

EXPRESS MAIL

Mailing label number B.43807468

Date of Deposit February 17, 1989

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CURTIS, MORRIS & SAFFORD P.C.

530 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10036

31211



Date: February 17, 1989

Re: 3390-2030

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

With reference to the filing in the United States Patent and Trademark Office of an application for patent in the name(s) of: Robert L. Burr

entitled: TICKET DISPENSING MACHINE AND METHOD

This is an application of a small entity under 37CFR 1.9(f) and the amounts shown in parentheses below have been employed in calculating the fee. Small Entity Verified
Statement(s) is (are) enclosed.

The following are enclosed:

Specification
 49 Claims(s) (including 5 independent claims)
 This application contains a multiple dependent claim.
 Oath or Declaration and Power of Attorney
 6 Sheet(s) of Drawings (informal)
 Our check for \$ 378.00, calculated as follows:
 Basic Fee \$340.00(170.00) 170.00
 Total Number of Claims in excess of 20 at \$12.00 (6.00) each 174.00
 Number of Independent Claims in excess of 3 at \$34.00 (17.00) each 34.00
 Multiple Dependent Claim Fee at \$110.00 (55.00)
 Total Filing Fee 378.00
 Assignment Recording Fee \$7.00 (+ \$2 for each additional patent in the assignment)

Order Form for Recording Assignment
 Certified copy of each of the following application(s) to substantiate the claim(s) for priority made in the Declaration:

Application No.

filed

in

Please charge any additional fees required for the filing of this application or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 03-3925. A duplicate copy of this letter is enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,

CURTIS, MORRIS & SAFFORD, P.C.
 Attorneys for Applicant(s)
 Gregor M. Neff

By:

Reg. No. 20,596

EXPRESS MAIL

Mailing label number B 43807468

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Catherine Perman

(Handwritten signature of person mailing paper or fee)

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS
Washington, D.C. 20231

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Date: February 17, 1989

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With reference to the filing in the United States Patent and Trademark Office of an application for patent in the name(s) of: Robert L. Burr

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Basic Fee \$340.00(170.00) 170.00

Total Number of Claims in excess of 20 at \$12.00 (6.00) each 174.00

Number of Independent Claims in excess of 3 at \$34.00 (17.00) each 34.00

Multiple Dependent Claim Fee at \$110.00 (55.00)

Total Filing Fee 378.00

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Respectfully submitted,

CURTIS, MORRIS & SAFFORD, P.C.

Attorneys for Applicant(s)

Gregor N. Neff

By:

Reg. No. 20,596,

07 312111



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

INVENTOR: Robert L. Burr

FOR: 501
TICKET DISPENSING MACHINE AND METHOD

49 Claims

6 Sheets of Drawings

EXPRESS MAIL

Mailing label number B 43807468

Date of Deposit February 17, 1989

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Catherine Perman

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DAB17
This invention relates to ticket dispensing apparatus and methods, and particularly to lottery ticket dispensing and vending machines and methods.

Described in my joint U.S. patent application Ser. No. 128,070 filed December 3, 1987 with Laird A. Campbell, Donald H. Keagle and Alfred L. Fulton, is a lottery ticket dispensing mechanism which is very advantageous. It is described as preferably being operated by a ticket agent, rather than by the customer himself. It advantageously stores lottery tickets in fan-fold form, bursts them apart accurately and reliably, and dispenses the tickets one-by-one.

That ticket dispenser is connected to a central computer through a modem and is adapted to deliver accounting, sales inventory and related information to the central computer, and print the information on a printed ticket delivered by the machine to the agent.

Although the machine of the above-described pending application is highly advantageous, it is an object of the present invention to improve upon it, and also to provide a customer-operated ticket vending machine and method which is improved in its ability to communicate to the customer the tickets available and to enhance customer confidence in the machine. Furthermore, it is desired to

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provide such a machine which is very easy for untrained people to operate, highly reliable in operation, and persuasive in its presentation of lottery tickets to the public.

A In accordance with the present invention, the foregoing objects are met by the provision of a ticket dispensing apparatus and method in which a representation of the tickets ^{is} ~~are~~ displayed by the machine at all times so that customers can see what they are buying. Then, as the tickets are being dispensed, the visible representation moves by an amount corresponding to the number of tickets dispensed.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the ticket dispensing machine and method is used as a vending machine in selling lottery tickets. The machine preferably has one or a plurality of windows with mechanism for moving an array of lottery tickets past each of the windows so that different types of lottery tickets can be seen, but not touched, by the customers. In a machine having a plurality of windows, the tickets displayed can either be separate sources of tickets of the same lottery game, or they can be tickets of different games so that the customer can select the game of his or her choice to play.

Preferably, the vending machines are connected by modems or similar communication links to a central computer which performs accounting and other similar functions. In

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one optional arrangement, several of the machines are used as slaves and are connected to one machine which is used as a master, and communications are had between the central computer and slaves and the master unit only through the master unit so that only one telephone line is required for the communication.

In another embodiment of the vending machine, graphic representations of the lottery tickets are displayed on a video screen, rather than through windows. The lottery ticket images are moved in the same manner as tickets are moved past windows.

The customer, by being able to see a representation of the lottery tickets prior to selecting them, better understands the terms of the game and has greater confidence that the machine will vend lottery tickets to him in a flawless manner. The motion of the tickets during dispensing further bolsters that confidence and is attractive. When multiple windows or video representations are used and multiple games are provided in a single machine, many more customers can be satisfied by one vending machine than if only one type of ticket were being sold.

The foregoing and other objects and advantages of the invention will be set forth in or apparent from the following description and drawings.

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In the Drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a ticket vending machine constructed in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 2 is a front elevational view of a portion of the machine shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is an enlarged front elevation view of the keypad of the unit shown in Figures 1 and 2;

Figure 4 is a perspective, partially broken-away view of another machine, similar to that shown in Figures 1 and 2;

Figure 5 is a cross-sectional view taken along lines 5-5 of Figure 4;

Figure 6 is a partially broken-away elevation view of a portion of the structure shown in Figure 5;

Figure 7 is a schematic block diagram of a communication and computer system incorporating the present invention.

Figure 8 is a front elevation view of another embodiment of the invention;

Figure 9 is a side elevation schematic view of the ticket dispensing and bursting mechanism of the device shown in Figure 8; and

Figure 10 is a schematic circuit diagram for the embodiment shown in Figures 8 and 9.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a lottery ticket vending machine 10 constructed in accordance with the present invention.

The vending machine 10 includes upper and lower housings 12 and 14 and support feet 16 for supporting the unit on the floor. The lower housing 14 forms a storage cabinet which has a hinged lockable front cover 18. The upper housing 12 has a hinged, lockable front cover 20.

The machine 10 includes a bill receiver or "acceptor" unit 22 which has an inlet slot 24 for receiving currency notes or bills. If desired, the unit 22 can be adapted to accept credit cards or other monetary exchange media.

The machine 10 has a control panel 26 with a keypad 28 and a LED display window 30. Printed operating instructions are located at 32 above the display window 30.

A larger LED display window 34 is located at the top of the front of the housing to deliver stationary or moving advertising messages.

Four windows 36, 38, 40 and 42 are provided in the front panel 20. Immediately below each of the four windows is a ticket dispensing outlet 44, 46, 48 or 50, respectively. Each of the dispensing outlets has a pair of curved fingers 64 for holding the ticket until it is grasped by the customer.

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Clearly visible through each of the four windows is an array 52, 54, 56, or 58, respectively, of lottery tickets. The tickets are visible at all times, both when they are stationary, and when they are moving during the ticket dispensing operation of the machine.

As it is shown in Figure 5, each of the windows includes a bezel 62 with a rectangular opening 72 in the rear and a cover plate 124 of tempered glass or Lexan or similar transparent break-resistant material.

Separate locks 66, 68 and 70 are provided, respectively, for the front panel 20, the bill receiver unit 22, and the front door 18 of the base portion 14 of the unit 10.

The method of issuing the tickets and the selection process by the customer now will be explained.

Figure 2 is an enlarged view of the windows and dispensing outlets of the machine 10. In Figure 2, each of the four windows shows most of the front faces of three lottery tickets. The number of lottery tickets displayed in each window depends upon the length (the vertical dimension in Figure 2) of the particular tickets involved. Each of the windows displays tickets in a different game conducted by the lottery authority in the jurisdiction in which the machines are used.

Referring now to Figure 3, the keypad 28 includes a row 82 of window selection pushbuttons 84, 86, 88 and 90.

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As it is shown in Figures 1 and 2, beneath each window is a letter and arrow 74, 76, 78 or 80 corresponding to the letter on one of the pushbuttons 84, 86, 88 or 90. Thus, if the customer wishes to play game A, he or she inserts money in the bill acceptor, and the amount of credit the customer has appears on the display 30. The customer then presses number keys on the keypad 28 to input the number of tickets desired. The customer then presses pushbutton 84 (Figure 3) to select the game illustrated in the window 36 (see Figure 2), and the machine moves the tickets downwardly past the window 36 (Figure 2) and dispenses them through the outlet 44 one-by-one. As the tickets are dispensed one-at-a-time, the amount of credit displayed on the display 30 decreases, one monetary unit at a time. The unit by which the credit decreases depends on the price of the ticket selected.

If the customer mistakenly presses one of the game select pushbuttons 82 first, the machine will dispense only one ticket. This advises the customer that he or she should select the number of tickets desired before selecting the game.

If the customer has not used up all of his or her credits, and then wishes to play game D, the customer presses pushbutton 90 (Figure 3) and the lottery tickets 58 move downwardly and are dispensed through the outlet 50 one-by-one until the credits are used up.

In the embodiment of Figures 8 through 10, the

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customer selects tickets from one of the arrays displayed on a video screen 218, and tickets are issued through one of two outlets 220 and 222. Otherwise, the selection process is the same as for the embodiment using windows.

If the tickets are of the "instant winner" variety, the customer then can scratch off an opaque coating over one area of each of the tickets to see whether he or she is an instant winner.

It should be understood that the vending machine also can be used to dispense tickets other than lottery tickets and other than instant winners. Again, the ticket display gives the customer selection, confidence and entertainment.

TICKET FEEDING

Figure 4 is a perspective, partially broken away view of a two-window lottery ticket vending unit which is substantially the same as the one shown in Figure 1, except that it has two windows instead of four, and does not have a base portion 14. The elements of the control panel 26 are not shown, for the sake of simplification of the drawing. The front cover 20 of the unit has been unlocked and opened outwardly on its hinges. Two lottery ticket feed and dispensing mechanisms 96 and 98 for the two windows of the machine are shown pulled out of the machine housing and supported in the extended position by tracks 108. This gives access to the mechanisms for servicing and facilities replenishing ticket stocks.

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Each of the feed units 96 and 98 includes a tray for holding a substantial stack 100 of lottery tickets in fan-fold form. The lottery tickets are printed on a continuous sheet or strip of card stock in which the individual tickets are delineated from one another by perforated lines 103 - lines of weakness along which the tickets can be separated easily.

Referring now to Figure 5 as well as Figure 4, the strip of tickets extends upwardly as shown at 102 or 101 off of the stack, and passes over a roller 104 with enlarged end stops 105, and past the opening 72 (Figure 5) in the bezel forming the rear of the window structure. The roller 104 is rotatably mounted on arms 106 which extend downwardly as shown in Figure 4.

Each of the end stops 105 can be moved longitudinally along the roller 104 by loosening a set-screw 107 and tightening it again in the new position. This permits adjustment of the distance between the end stops to guide ticket strips 118 of varying widths.

Referring now to Figure 5, the bezel 162 is mounted in the hinged front panel 20 whose frame 122 is shown in the upper left-hand corner of Figure 5. The transparent window 124 is clamped between the front panel parts 122 and 126 and the outer flange of the bezel 62. Thus, the window structure moves away from the ticket strip 118 and feeder/burster mechanism to give optimum access to the internal parts of the mechanism.

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The strip 118 of lottery tickets moves downwardly past the opening 72 in the bezel and through a pair of edge guides 134 (also see Figure 6), and through a feeding and bursting mechanism indicated generally at 112 in Figure 5. The feeding and bursting mechanism 112 is essentially identical to that disclosed in the above-identified copending patent application, except that it has been rotated through 90° to dispense tickets downwardly. It will not be described in detail herein; rather, the disclosure of that mechanism, and all other disclosure in the pending application, hereby is incorporated herein by reference.

Each feeding and bursting mechanism 112 includes four drive rollers 154, 158, 162 and 166 mounted, respectively, on shafts 156, 160, 164 and 168 (also see Figure 4). A rotary bursting wheel 152 (Figure 5) is provided and is mounted to rotate and move across the strip 118 of lottery tickets at or near the location of a perforation so as to press to the left on the ticket stock and separate a ticket 128 from the end of the strip.

The severed ticket 128 is dispensed past metal guides 136 and 138 which form a relatively narrow outlet opening 139 through which outfeed rollers 158 feed the severed ticket 128 and issue it through the opening 139 into a receptacle formed by the member 140 with the upturned arms or fingers 64. A severed ticket 130 is shown resting in the receptacle ready to be grasped. As it can be seen in Figures 1 and 2, there is an ample space between the fingers

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64 so that the customer easily inserts his own fingers to grasp the tickets.

The outlet opening 139 is narrow and is recessed in the housing so it is not easy to reach from outside. In addition, the spacing of outlet 139 from the burster blade 152 is such that a ticket will not emerge through the opening 139 until it has been severed from the ticket strip 118. By this means, it is made very difficult for someone to reach into the machine, grasp the uncut ticket strip 118, and pull out a strip of tickets.

As it is disclosed more fully in the above-identified copending patent application, the bursting and feeding mechanism includes a precise code wheel and detector arrangement for making certain that the perforations accurately line up with the bursting wheel 152. However, the use of the bursting wheel to tear the tickets from one another has the added benefit of automatically adjusting any misalignment, thus providing highly reliable feeding and issuing of whole, undamaged tickets.

As it can be seen at the upper portion of Figure 5, a lamp 148 with a housing 146 is mounted adjacent a slot in the top of each bezel so that light rays 150 shine downwardly to illuminate the tickets at each window to make them more visible, readable and attractive.

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Figure 6 shows the adjustable edge-guiding members 134. The members 134 are cams which are pivotably mounted on a support plate 135 adjacent opposite edges of the ticket strip 118. Each of the cams 134 is circular with its pivot point located considerably outwardly from its center so that rotation of the element 134 will bring its edge closer to or farther away from the opposite guide 134. Each cam element 134 has a recessed edge 137 which forms a groove in which the edge of the ticket strip is guided.

Two different positions, shown in dashed outline at 186 and 188 are shown for the cam elements 134, in addition to the position shown in solid outline. With the cams in position 186, the left edge of the ticket strip would be located at 180. With the cam elements rotated to their solid line position, the left edge of the strip would be located at 184. The right edge would be similarly located relative to the right-hand cam 134. The adjustment of these elements can be made by a service representative to accommodate ticket strips of varying widths.

The position of each cam 134 is adjustable by loosening a threaded fastener 178 with a knurled knob, rotating the cam 134 to its new position, and tightening the knob 178 again to hold it in its new position.

Also disclosed in Figure 5 is an optional printer 116, like the one shown in Figure 9 of the co-pending application, which can be used to imprint information on the

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rear surface of each lottery ticket as it passes by. The information which can be imprinted is information such as the location of the vending machine, the identification of the ticket itself, etc., as more fully disclosed in the co-pending application.

Also shown in Figure 5 is an optional bar-code reader 132 which is positioned to read a bar-code printed on the back of each lottery ticket. This reader can read the identification of the ticket's lot number; the identification of each individual ticket; the ticket batch number; the ticket manufacturer; the ticket manufacturing date; and the game represented by the ticket; whether the ticket is a winner; and how much winnings the ticket is worth. This information then can be used for accounting and security purposes.

CONTROL SYSTEM

Figure 7 shows a ticket vending system including a number of vending units 10 and a central computer 204.

Each unit 10 has a microprocessor whose CPU 190 is shown in Figure 7. The bill receiver or acceptor 22 indicates the denomination of the bill and its authenticity. The CPU computes the amount of credit due to the customer and displays it on the LED display 30 so the customer knows how much credit he or she has at any given moment. The bill receiver is adapted to accept bills in denominations of \$1.00, \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$20.00 in U.S. currency, or other multiple denominations of the currency of other countries.

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The keypad 28 then is operated by the customer to select one of the four games available, and to select the number of lottery tickets desired. This information is operated upon by the CPU 190 and is used to cause the proper number of tickets 130 to be issued from the selected window 36, 38, 40, or 42. Then the amount of credit shown on the display 30 is reduced by one unit as each ticket is issued so that the customer can see that he is being charged the proper amount for each ticket. The customer then can select other windows and other numbers of tickets until his credit is used up.

Communication between the vending units 10 and the central computer 204 preferably is through telephone lines 202 by means of a modem 203, or an optional dial-up modem 192 in each of the units 10.

If desired, in order to save hardware costs and telephone charges, a group of four or more vending units can be operated in a master-slave relationship with one unit 10 being the master and three units 194, 196 and 198 being connected by cable as slaves to the master unit. In this manner, there is communication with the central computer only through the master unit. This reduces the number of telephone lines needed to one, and reduces hardware costs in the slave units. The master-slave groupings are convenient to use when multiple vending machines are located close to one another, as in a single building.

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Figure 7 shows, in the lower portion, another vending unit 10 with three slaves 210, 212 and 214. Still another vending unit 10 without any slaves is shown to the right and above the central computer 204 in Figure 7.

A keyboard 206 and a printer 208 are connected to the central computer at the same location as the computer so that ticket agents can input and output the information necessary to control the vending units and check on their operation and security.

A printer 208 is located inside of each vending machine 10. Such a printer prints a record of all transactions and data to be discussed below, and can be used by the agent servicing the machine for accounting and other purposes to be disclosed below, or which have been disclosed in the co-pending application.

The adjustment for different lengths of tickets is set electronically through a service keypad 191 located internally in the housing 12. Alternatively, the length adjustment can be set electronically from the central computer.

The wording of the advertising sign can be changed at will, preferably from the central computer 204. It is typically a LED display. It can be stationary or moving, as is well-known in the art.

The "clear" button (Figure 3) on the keypad allows the customer to correct an erroneous keypad entry. The

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programming of the microprocessor in the vending machine advises a customer by way of the display 30 when the mechanism dispensing a particular one of the game tickets is inoperative, and then will advise the customer to chose another game. The bill receiver will not accept any currency if all games are inoperative.

The specific circuitry and program routines used in the unit 10 are more fully described in the co-pending patent application and will not be elaborated upon here.

SPECIFIC EXAMPLE

In a particular machine like that shown in Figure 1 which has been built and successfully operated, the following specific features have been incorporated. The currency acceptor used is a Mars Electronics Model L20-U1M currency acceptor capable of accepting \$1.00, \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$20.00 bills in U.S. currency. It has a 1,000 bill capacity stacker to stack the bills.

The character display 30 is a 20 character light emitting diode display. It displays prompt messages at regular intervals to assist the customer in making his purchase.

An audible alarm is provided in case the cabinet door is open or the power input to the unit is too low.

The internal printer 208, is a 16-column thermal printer.

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The imprinter 116 consists of a stamp roller and an ink roller in a self-contained replaceable assembly capable of making 100,000 impressions.

DATA PROCESSING

The following data is to be stored in the memory of each vending unit. Listed below are the means by which the data is entered ("Entry Source"), and whether the data is encrypted pursuant to a secret code which is used for security purposes:

<u>ENTRY</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ENCRYPTED</u>
A. Modem Communications Password	Host	Yes
B. Number of Ticket Loaded/Added	Keypad	No
C. Number of Tickets To Be Dispensed	Keypad	No
D. Number of Tickets Remaining	Calculation	No
E. Agent Number (Up to Six Digits)	Host	Yes
F. Machine Number (Up to Eight Digits)	Host	Yes
G. Number of Times Unit is Opened	Auto	No
H. Agent Commission: to 1/10th of 1%	Host	Yes
I. Single Customer Message (80 Character Buffer)	Host	Yes
J. Ticket Purchase Price (\$1 Increments)	Host	Yes
K. Primary and Secondary Host Phone #	Host	Yes
L. Date and Time	Host	Yes
M. Keypad Sign-on Password	Host	Yes
N. Ticket Length (1.25" - 2.50")	Keypad	No

The "keypad" referred to above is the service keypad 191 (Figure 7) which is not accessible by the public. Alternatively and preferably, the keypad 28 can be used as

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the service key pad by use of software and a keypad sign-on password by the service representative. The display 30 also serves as a diagnostic message display during servicing.

Time Increments for Filling Data

The above data is kept for each of the following time increments:

- A. Latest Complete Week (Sun - Sat)
- B. Current Week
- C. Current Day
- D. Most Recent Complete Day (Midnight to Midnight)
- E. Second Most Recent Complete Day

Reports

The following reports are generated by the system and its software:

- A. Current Sales Report: for current day.
- B. Daily Sales Report:
 - 1. For most recent complete day
 - 2. For second most recent complete day
- C. Weekly Sales Report
 - 1. For latest complete week
 - 2. For current week to date
- D. Invoice: for latest complete week only.

Reports - Detailed

The following reports are made available to agents via the thermal printer 208 in the vending machine, and to the State or other operating authority via modem. All data remains stored until the file is needed for the next time increment.

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A. Current Sales Report Contents:

1. "Current Sales" title
2. Current date and time
3. Agent Number
4. Machine Number
5. Sales since last report
6. Playout since last report
7. Net cash since last report
8. Total Sales for current day
9. Total payout for current day
10. Net cash for current day
11. Service entries. (Two digits Max)

B. Daily sales report contents:

1. "Daily Sales Report" title
2. "For 00/00/00". Add time for current day only.
3. Agent number
4. Machine number
5. Sales
6. Pay out total
7. Net cash amount (sales - payout = net cash)
8. Service entries (two digits max)

C. Weekly sales report content:

1. Same format and content as daily report
2. "For W/E 00/00/00: (W/E = Week Ending. Use Sat Date)

D. Invoice Content:

1. "For W/E 00/00/00" (Sat Date)
2. Agent Number
3. Machine Number
4. Sales
5. Payout Total
6. Commission earned
7. Net Due to State (or from State)

REPORT FORMAT

Following is the preferred format for each of the foregoing reports:

DAILY SALES RPT
FOR 00/00/00

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AGENT # 000000
MACH # 00000000
SALES \$0000.00
PAID \$000.00
NET \$0000.00
SE 00

WEEKLY SALES REPT
FOR W/E 00/00/00

AGENT # 000000
MACH # 00000000
SALES
PAID
NET
SE

WEEKLY INVOICE
FOR W/E 00/00/00

AGENT # 000000
MACH # 00000000
SALES \$0000.00
PAY \$000.00
COMM \$000.00
NET DUE \$0000.00

CURRENT SALES
00/00/00 0000:00

AGENT # 000000
MACH # 00000000
FOR CURRENT DAY
SALES \$0000.00
PAID \$000.00
NET \$0000.00
SE 00

FOR THIS REPORT
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NET \$0000.00
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Communications with Host Computer

Communication from the host computer 204 to the unit 10 is accomplished with a 2400 baud modem over a telephone network. The host computer calls the unit 10, and sends a ten-character ASCII password. The vending unit is then ready to transmit its encrypted data to the host using CRC XMODEM protocol. After the vending unit sends its data, it goes into the receive mode. The host will then send encrypted data to the vending unit using CRC XMODEM protocol.

Dial-Up Modem

The internal modem 192 for dial-up communications operates at a 2400 baud rate.

The modem 192 will answer calls within a time period programmed by the host computer. The service operator may also override the modem answer time period to set the modem to answer NOW.

Master/Slave Serial Data Communications

A master/slave serial data communications bus 200 (Figure 7) is used to communicate between the master and slave units. This is a bidirectional bus and supports one master and three slave units. The master is connected to the telephone system and will allow a host computer to collect data from four terminals through one telephone line 202.

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Video Display Embodiment

Figures 8 through 10 show an alternative embodiment of the invention in which a video display is used, instead of separate windows, to display arrays of the different tickets.

Figure 8 is a front elevation view of a vending machine constructed in accordance with this embodiment of the invention. The unit 216 does not have a base cabinet like the cabinet 14 shown in Figure 1, but instead, like the embodiment shown in Figure 4, rests upon a table or stand (not shown).

Each of the components and elements of the machine 10 shown in Figure 1 which is the same as in Figure 1 bears the same reference numeral.

Instead of the four windows in the unit 10, a video display screen 218 is provided for displaying a plurality of arrays of lottery tickets. Each array is designated by one of the letters A, B, C, D, E and F in Figure 8. Instead of one dispensing outlet for each array, as in the Figure 1 embodiment, there are only two dispensing outlets 220 and 222.

Figure 9 is a side elevation schematic view showing one of two burster mechanisms 112 receiving ticket strips 225, 227 or 229 from storage bins 224, 226 or 228, respectively. The unit 112 contains means for selecting one from among the three ticket storage bins to feed and

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disburse tickets from. When the customer selects one of the three lottery ticket arrays A, B or C, the unit 112 behind outlet 220, which receives tickets from those three supplies, selects the appropriate strip to feed through the burster unit, separates the proper number of tickets, and dispenses them through the outlet opening 220.

Similarly, a separate mechanism like that shown in Figure 9 is located behind the outlet opening 222 to service the arrays D, E and F. When one of those arrays has been selected, the burster 112 selects a ticket strip from one of the three bins that feed into it and issues tickets from that strip.

Figure 10 is a schematic block diagram of the control circuit for the system shown in Figures 8 and 9. It is essentially the same as that shown in Figure 7, except that the CPU 190 delivers control signals to the units 112 which control which of the three sources it feeds tickets from. The CPU also selects which of the two units 112 is enabled, depending on the array selected by the customer.

A video memory 230 is provided to store digitized graphic representations of the lottery tickets in each of the six displays on the screen. These ticket images are digitized by conventional graphic digitizing means, and the digital signals are stored in the video memory 230 periodically as the games and the lottery tickets are changed. The digital signals needed for proper operation

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